

## CONGRESS.

## Abstract of the More Important Proceedings of Both Houses.

TUESDAY, MARCH 25.

In the Senate, Mr. Pugh, in concluding his silver speech, declared that if the friends of silver in three political parties could be united in one man, they would elect a President by an overwhelming majority. But, unfortunately, the friends of free silver were fighting each other in separate political organizations, and this fact was the greatest and the only obstacle in the way of their success in the next Presidential election. It was utterly unreasonable, said Mr. Pugh, to expect free-silver Democrats, who constitute four-fifths of the party, to go over to the Populist party, made up of a mere fraction of the friends of free silver.

The Cuban resolutions were then taken up, and Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, proceeded with his speech in support of the resolutions. He spoke of the superintendence of Spain, caused, he said, because she felt the gold slipping from under her feet, while the gold of the Antilles was passing out of her grasp.

Mr. Morgan referred to Minister Dupuy de Lôme's "celebrated diatribe," criticizing Senators and appealing over their heads to the American people. Such an act by a "superior foreign minister" was most remarkable, and it would be high time for the American Congress to retire if the American people ever listened to the appeal of a foreigner, calling in question words used in debate.

The Senator then had the clerk read the reply of Gonzales Quesada, Secretary of the Cuban Junta, to the Spanish Minister's letter. It related such a story of the Antilles as to the Cuban people by Spanish troops that Mr. Chandler urged the statement be printed but not read.

Mr. Morgan went on to read from personal letters received by him giving the experience of men in Cuba. He said these letters disclosed the existence of a bloody war, and it was the duty of Congress to recognize that condition of war as existing. The Senator said he had received postal cards from the North bidding him to leave the country and consort with the negro masses. But he could not be diverted by these insults, nor could he be deterred by the papers, which asserted he was seeking a war with Spain in order to bring about the restoration of silver coinage.

In the House, the bill to amend the Customs Administrative act of 1890 was passed.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26.

In the Senate, Mr. Vest created a sensation by a speech in which he attacked Secretary Smith and the President. An animated controversy arose over the resolution of Mr. Cannon (Utah, R.) directing Secretary Hoke Smith to execute the law for the public opening of the Uncompagne Indian Reservation. Mr. Cannon said 2,000,000 acres were involved, and he wished this mandatory resolution to overcome the delays of the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. Gordon (Ga., D.) responded that, after conference with Secretary Smith, he had learned vast mineral wealth, particularly asphalt, existed on these lands. The Secretary was desirous of protecting the Indians against rapacious persons and corporations seeking to control these valuable deposits.

Mr. Vest followed in criticism of the Secretary's course. "There was a time," said Mr. Vest, "when a Cabinet officer who violated a law would be brought before the bar of this Senate." Mr. Vest then gave his personal knowledge concerning this subject.

He continued the greatest asphalt deposits in existence, sufficient to supply this country for centuries. Hereafter it was a costly and rare article, taken mainly from a small island. A company was formed at St. Louis and large investments made toward bringing these deposits to cities for roofing and paving purposes.

A law was passed directing the opening of the lands, but the Secretary of the Interior nullified it. It was nullified by the excuse that Congress did not know what it was about. The Secretary's course was in behalf of rich investors, who were the only ones who could bid on a public auction of the lands.

"I am sorry to say it," said Mr. Vest, "but there seems to be a disposition on the part of the present Administration to treat the Western people as if they were in a condition of paganism; that they did not know their own rights and their own interests, and they must be informed ex cathedra from the East in regard to what is best for them and what should be done for them. Even the President has been misled lately, on a missionary occasion, spoke of the West as a land of immorality and crime."

He stood with the ghostly light of the hell-holes of the rum-sellers of New York glaring upon him and contemptibly said Home Missions must be used to civilize and Christianize the men who have left their homes in the civilized East and gone out among the mountains and valleys of that wild and woolly West.

"But, Mr. President, it is a slander upon the men who with rifle in one hand and an ax in the other have gone out and blazed the pathway of civilization in those mountain valleys. I am a Western man, and went to Missouri when it was a frontier in sight of the Indian and the buffalo. I have lived with those people nearly 50 years, and I can tell you no one who that if he will leave off hunting ducks in North Carolina and silver Democrats in Kentucky long enough to come out West, we will show him a God-fearing, self-respecting, law-abiding people; we will show him a civilization in which there is real and unaffected piety."

It was a day for censuring public officers, and in the House Ambassador Bayard was "censured" freely.

Mr. Hitt called up the Bayard resolutions, which were read at the Clerk's desk. Mr. Hitt reviewed the speeches delivered by Mr. Bayard. The one at Edinburgh he characterized as a "political diatribe."

He then took up and analyzed Mr. Bayard's letter to the Secretary of State explaining the circumstances under which his address at Boston was delivered. "The letter," said Mr. Hitt, "is an Ambassador and an ex-Secretary of State defending himself behind the bold letter of instructions to diplomatic officers. Why, Mr. Speaker, had a diplomatic officer, who is a representative abroad of the Democratic creed as degrading, as corrupting to the public life, there a Republican among the millions who would not have been wounded and lacerated by an affront to his country? There lies the offense. Mr. Bayard's sincerity, the truth or falsity of the sentiment he uttered, have nothing to do with the question."

Mr. McCrary said the resolutions were unprecedented in Congressional history. The proposed action of the House was an invasion of the rights and authority of the President of the United States, and it was the duty of Mr. Bayard, referred to in the resolutions, required action by the Executive, he was sure the latter would do his duty at the proper time. He declared Mr. Bayard's speeches for and against the resolutions were made by others.

THURSDAY, MARCH 26.

In the Senate, Mr. Stewart spoke in favor of the Cuban resolutions. The American people thrilled with sympathy for Cuba, said he, and yet Senator stood here and uttered large words, as to facts. "Let us pass a joint resolution," declared Mr. Stewart, "and throw the responsibility on the President for thwarting the resolutions."

Mr. Caffery (La., D.) opposed the resolutions on the ground that no reliable evidence of a war was at hand. He regarded it as remarkable that the Senate should be asked to pass on this grave question without the benefit of evidence presented from a committee.

In the House, Mr. Taft (Ohio, R.) spoke in support of the resolutions censuring Bayard. Mr. Pearson (N. C., R.) then followed in a speech in which he censured the resolutions. While Mr. Pearson was referring to protection and its victories, Mr. McCrary interposed to ask why he did not recall the elections of 1892, when Cleveland was re-elected and the McKinley Bill introduced.

"Because the elections of 1892 are a black number," replied Mr. Pearson. "The Democrats elected in 1892 were overwhelmingly repudiated in 1894 and returned to private life, and the protection victory of 1894 will be repeated this year."

Mr. Tucker (Va., D.), a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, said that in opposition to the adoption of the resolutions. After some brief remarks by Mr. McCall (Iowa, R.) in favor of the resolutions, Mr. Bar-

rett, the author of the resolutions of impeachment, took the floor. He rehearsed the circumstances under which the resolutions were made. He read extensive comments from the British press to show the impression made upon the British public by Mr. Bayard's arraignment of his own country, and also a letter of George W. Smalley, "a constitutional American," to the London Times to show, as Mr. Barrett said, that an attempt was being made to convince the British public that those who were trying to hold Mr. Bayard innocent sense of accountability were the allies of Irish assassins and dynamiters.

He took occasion during his remarks to attack Mr. Bayard's record during the war. He read from a speech delivered by Mr. Bayard, in which he argued for a peaceful disruption of the Union and urged that the coercive policy of Abraham Lincoln was unconstitutional.

FRIDAY, MARCH 20.

In the Senate, the Cuban resolutions were taken up. Mr. Caffery (La., D.) then proceeded with his speech opposing the resolutions. In response to a whispered inquiry by Mr. Platt (Conn., R.), who sat near him, Mr. Caffery said: "I say, in response to an inquiry, that we should not be engaged in discussing the duties of the Senate the manner in which foreign Governments conduct their own affairs. No, I protest against the attacks on the character of foreign countries. I protest against the resolutions hurled right and left at Spain, during the debate in this Chamber."

Mr. Call said there was no excuse for hesitation or doubt in the course of the Government. This was but the pretension to the execution of that broad plan of co-operation among American Republics foreseen by James G. Blaine.

At one point, when Mr. Call was urging intervention, Mr. Platt asked: "Suppose we suggest intervention and Spain does not accept it, then does the Senator propose we shall go to war?"

"First let us make our declaration and see what effect that has," answered Mr. Call. Next, let us repeal our neutrality laws and allow our brave boys and men, ready to risk their lives in the cause of freedom, an opportunity to do so. That will be the greatest and the only war and will settle it within 90 days."

In the House, the Bayard resolution was before the members. Mr. Fairchild (N. Y., R.) took issue with the majority of the House Affairs Committee as to the character of Mr. Bayard's offense. They thought it was merely a considerable offense, and he expressed regret that the Committee should have advised Mr. Barrett's original resolution to bring in articles of impeachment.

Mr. Webster (Ala., D.), in opposition to the resolution, made a reference to the tariff. He said the tariff was a subject which had been discussed from Massachusetts, a State that believed in protection for protection's sake.

Mr. Willis (Del., R.) was the first Republican to announce that he opposed censuring Mr. Bayard. Like Mr. Hutchinson, he said he would be willing to vote for the second resolution, but he could not vote for the resolution of censure. He respected Mr. Bayard as a man of force and distinction.

Other members spoke. Then Mr. Hitt asked for a vote. At the request of Mr. Hitt the vote was taken separately on the two resolutions. The first resolution, censuring Mr. Bayard "in the name of the American people," was adopted—180 yeas to 71 nays.

The corrected vote shows that six Democrats—Bailey and Coker (Tex.), Cummings (N. Y.), Latimer (S. C.), and Layton and Smith (Ohio)—voted with the Republicans. The resolution, and five Republicans—Baker (Md.), Cook (Ill.), Draper (Mass.), Pitney (N. J.), and Willis (Del.)—with the Democrats, against it.

The second resolution was also adopted—191 yeas to 59. Nine Democrats voted for it and no Republicans against it. The nine Democrats were: Allen (Miss.), Bailey (Tex.), Cummings (N. Y.), Hutchinson (Tex.), Layton and Smith (Ohio), Owens (Ky.), Pendleton (Tex.), Sorg (Ohio), and Stokes (N. C.).

MONDAY, MARCH 23.

In the Senate, Mr. Sherman submitted the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Senate insist upon its disagreement to the amendment of the House of Representatives to the resolution of Mr. Hitt, in regard to the censure of Mr. Bayard, and ask a further conference with the House on the disagreeing vote of the two Houses.

The resolutions went back to conference. The legislative appropriation bill occupied the remainder of the day.

In the House, District matters took up much of the day. Also Mr. Curtis's bill for the abolition of the death penalty save in cases of murder and rape was considered.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

The Calzad Expedition, a Success—Candelaria said to Have Been a Cuban Victory.

There was much excitement in Barcelona, Spain, Sunday, over the report that President Cleveland would send a Commission to inquire into Cuban affairs. The principal streets had been guarded by grenadiers in a presidential measure, but no violence was attempted. The crowd went to the French Consulate, and a committee entered to express sentiments of friendship for the United States.

A number of battles have been fought in Cuba during the week. The insurgents, under Macco, and the Spanish troops, under Col. Francis, met near Candelaria, in the Province of Pinar del Rio. Over 300 insurgents were killed or wounded. Several Spanish officers were killed, and although the official report gives the loss as very light, it is said a large number were killed. Col. Francis reported that he killed or wounded 60 men of Gomez's column near the River Palmar. The Spanish Battalion, at Ganes, which formerly numbered 500 men, was reduced to 200 by orders of the Government to act as a training of provisions. The remaining 200 were attacked by insurgents, who approached shouting "Viva Espana," but the route was detected, and the Cuban column was forced to retreat to the station at Golpe, in the Province of Matanzas.

The Calzad expedition is reported to have been successful. The ship was closely pursued by Spanish warships, but slipped into harbor and escaped. A force of Spanish troops attacked the expedition, but the small quantity of arms captured by them were soon retaken by a reinforcement of insurgents.

Gen. Garcia, an alleged filibuster, forfeited his bail in the United States Court at New York Monday, and it is said that he has joined the Bermuda expedition, which left March 15.

The latest report of Gen. Francis, a prominent citizen of that County, who had several times been Sheriff, and was subsequently Postmaster at Hopkinton.

Though his first term, he was appointed by the Speaker one of the Committee on Ways and Means, and was made Chairman of the important Sub-committee on Internal Revenue.

He is an ardent Protectionist, and the soundest of sound money men.

He is a comrade of George H. Thomas Post, 6, of Louisville, Ky.

A Bill for Remonstrance.

A very meritorious bill has been introduced into the House of Representatives, which reads: "That the provisions of an act to provide for the muster and pay of certain officers and enlisted men of the volunteer forces, approved June 3, 1864, as amended by an act approved Feb. 3, 1867, be, and the same are hereby, revived and extended for a period of five years from June 3, 1867."

The passage of this bill has been recommended by the War Department in the following words: "The time for filing claims under the act of June 3, 1864, as amended by the act of Feb. 3, 1867, and extended by the act of Aug. 13, 1868, and Feb. 9, 1869, expired on June 3, 1867. These acts give much of the status of regularly-mustered commissioned officers of volunteers to persons who were not actually mustered into the service of the United States, as of the grades to which commissioned, during or for the period in which the service was rendered. "There are undoubtedly some deserving persons yet ignorant of the existence of this legislation, and still some who are entitled to the benefit, and as the law was just in its inception it would seem to be no more than equitable that it should be revived."



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COL. WALTER EVANS.

A Native Kentuckian, a Loyal Union Soldier and a Republican Leader.

Walter Evans, of Louisville, Ky., was born the 18th of September, 1842, in Barren County, Ky., in a little log cabin about seven miles from Glasgow, the County-seat. At an early age he was removed with his mother to Buena Vista Springs, near Russellville, Logan County, Ky., where he, at about the age of eight years, first went to school for a short time to William A. Washington, a cousin of the General, a remarkable man, and one of the best of his kind of school teachers.

The lad went to school but a short time, however, in all, in Logan and subsequently in Todd and Christian Counties, to the latter of which he moved with his mother and her brother, the Rev. James M. Evans, a member of Congress. His mother was Matilda Ritter, whose father was John Ritter, an early immigrant from Virginia to Kentucky. His father was Joseph Walter Evans, a native of Fauquier County, Va.

Mr. Evans began his business career about Christmas, 1860, by becoming a Deputy Clerk in the County Clerk's office at Hopkinsville, where, at night, he studied law without a preceptor. He entered the Federal army in September, 1861, in the 25th Ky. Co. of which James M. Shackleford was Colonel, and Benjamin H. Bristow, afterwards Secretary of the Treasury, was Lieutenant-Colonel, and was elected Second Lieutenant of Company C. In February, 1862, his regiment was ordered to Fort Henry, and in the absence of officers of Co. G Mr. Evans was appointed to the command of that company, and was shortly to be made the Captain of it. The regiment participated in the battle of Fort Donelson. Mr. Evans being the commander of that company there, and lost largely therein. He was in the expedition to the Tennessee River to Pittsburg Landing, after which he resigned, and his regiment was soon consolidated with the 17th Ky.

In 1864 he was licensed to practice law, and began to practice in Hopkinsville, continuing it until his removal to Louisville in 1874. He was elected to the Legislature as a Republican from Christian County in 1874, and to the Senate in 1875, defeating the Hon. James M. McKenry; began the practice of law in Louisville in 1874; was the Republican nominee for Governor in 1879 against Dr. Luke R. Eakin, who was elected. In this campaign he made an active canvass over the whole State, and was received with great enthusiasm and large crowds everywhere. He was a Delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1880, 1882, 1884, and 1888. He was most zealous for Gen. Grant's re-nomination in 1880; led the forces of his friends in that year, and was one of the most earnest of the 300 who fought for his nomination to the last at Chicago in 1880.

In 1883 he was appointed by President Arthur Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and administered that office until his removal to Louisville in 1885. He then returned to Louisville and resumed the practice of law, continuing actively therein up to the present time. He opposed the adoption of the new Constitution of Kentucky in 1891 with great vigor, and his arguments attracted much attention.

In 1894, in a District which had heretofore been carried by the great majority of the Republicans, and in a most memorable canvass, wherein he addressed larger crowds than any other man in that year for any office in that District, he was elected by the great majority of 4,130, carrying through with him, through very much less majorities, nearly the whole of the Republican ticket. He received a majority of nearly every precinct in his Congressional District, carried every ward in his city and the County of Jefferson outside of the city, that County being his Congressional District.

Mr. Evans was married in June, 1868, to Miss Louisa Gowan, at Hopkinsville, she was the daughter of John B. Gowan, a prominent citizen of that County, who had several times been Sheriff, and was subsequently Postmaster at Hopkinton.

Through his first term, he was appointed by the Speaker one of the Committee on Ways and Means, and was made Chairman of the important Sub-committee on Internal Revenue.

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The verdict reached by the Committee on Finance of the case of Rev. C. O. Brown, the San Francisco Minister, declared him guilty of conduct unbecoming a Christian minister. The closing paragraph of the verdict states that, although no evidence was clearly established of any single act of immorality, yet the testimony was such as to throw grave doubts on his moral character.

Robert Callaghan, owner of the Angora Cotton and Woolen Mills, Philadelphia, has failed. Liabilities are estimated at \$450,000, with assets of \$50,000. He was operating as a throw-out of work. The cause assigned is the new tariff schedule.

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The German Government is making inquiry into the conduct of Dr. Peters, formerly German Consul at Addis Ababa, in connection with the accusation of murder, immorality, and other abuses of his position.

Five men were killed by an explosion of the Ladin-Rand Powder Mill, at Rilton, Pa., last week.

T. H. Elliott, Secretary of the British Board of Agriculture, testified before the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives last week, that among the samples of food examined by the Government 51 came from the United States and 29 from Canada, not one of which was adulterated. Twenty-four of the samples examined 37 out of 124 were adulterated.

## BRIEF NEWS.

The steamer Umatilla sailed from San Francisco last week, carrying 100 miners and outfit for the Yukon. Some are going to Cook's Inlet, while others will brave the dangers of a far north winter and attempt to cross the ice from Dyer Inlet to Yukon. To reach Yukon by water the miners would have to wait until June.

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The Italian Government has issued a Green Book containing a history of the campaign in Abyssinia, and a full account of the disaster of Adowa. The report that Crisp authorized Gen. Baldissera to make peace for the Italians is confirmed by the Green Book. The Italian Chamber of Deputies has voted a credit of 140,000,000 lire to continue the campaign.

Thirteen miners were killed in an explosion of gas in Berwind-White Shaft, at Dubois, Pa., Monday. Two other miners were killed in a similar explosion in the Adrian mine, eight miles south of Dubois.

Thomas Hughes, the English author who gained fame by his books, "Tom Brown's School Days," and others, is dead, aged 73 years.

The bill advocated by the British Board of Agriculture, providing for the exclusion of foreign cattle from the United Kingdom passed second reading in the House of Commons Monday, receiving 244 yeas. Friends of the Canadian cattle trade oppose the measure.

United States Ambassador Bayard, who was censured by the House of Representatives, has refused to discuss the matter.

The steamer Peru, which arrived in San Francisco the other day, brings news of the raid on the Presbyterian Mission about 120 miles inland from Shanghai. The robbers shot Rev. R. H. Bent, but did not kill him.

George Richmond, the artist, died in London last week. During his life he had executed nearly 3,000 paintings.

Fire in the copper works of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company at Natrona, Pa., Saturday, caused a loss of over \$1,000,000.

William Q. Judge, President of the Theosophical Society of America, died at New York City Saturday. He had been associated with Mme. Blavatsky during her life, and was one of the original members and first Secretary of the Society in this country.

Mr. and Mrs. Booth-Tucker have sailed from London to assume command of the Salvation Army in this country. They hope to be able to influence Ballington Booth and his wife to return to the Army, and will make him most zealous of the cause.

During a riot between the non-union men employed in the iron works of Chandler & Taylor, at Indianapolis, Ind., and a number of strikers and their sympathizers on Saturday, William Watson, War Barber, and Hook Lee, were shot, Davis fatally.

It is reported at Buenos Ayres that Chile has just purchased one of the ironclads built by the Armstrongs, of Newcastle, for the Japanese Government. This ironclad has a displacement of 12,000 tons. The price paid is said to have been \$1,000,000.

The 25th anniversary of the establishment of the German Reichstag was celebrated by a banquet in Berlin Saturday, at which 41 members of the original body attended.

Another attempt is to be made to induce Premier Grey, of England, to resign his office, and Lord Aberdeen having appointed three delegates to visit Winnipeg to confer with the Provincial Ministers.

The venerable George Anthony Denison, Archdeacon of Taunton, England, is dead, aged 91 years. A half century ago he was one of the leading ungodly men, but his sentence was set aside on appeal on a point of law.

"If Eric is in robust health and is a good sleeper, and is at the top of his condition at his department, his ships will reach Newfoundland. But, take out Eric and his crew, and his ships will reach Labrador and New England."

Ericson was a great man. The stronger a man is the fuller his chest is, the sounder his heart and brain and lungs are, the further he will sail on the ocean, the higher he will fly in the air, the deeper he will dive into the intricacies of his business or profession. A man's glory is his strength. The world has no use for weakness, and it must be said, sickly people have little use for the world. But, sickness is generally an unnecessary evil. It is almost a crime against nature to be sick. If you are ill and feel repentant, anxious to undo the mischief, take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Don't be despondent because your grandfather or your father or your mother, or some other equally frightful throat or lung trouble. There is no need of hereditary consumption. Purify your blood with "Golden Medical Discovery," then take more of it to thoroughly strengthen and build up your whole body through the purity and strength of your blood.

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## JUNEE'S FARM ANNUAL '96

"Leading American Seed Catalogue." A BOOK of 184 pages, more complete than ever; hundreds of illustrations, beautiful colored plates, and a list of